

NJ Transit CamdenCounty Bus Survey

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## Table of Contents

Executive Summary ..... 1
C H A P TER 1
Survey Conduct ..... 3

- Introduction. ..... 3
- Route Description ..... 3
- Survey Method ..... 6
- Data Entry and Summarization ..... 8
C H A P T E R 2
Survey Summary ..... 11
- Route Summaries ..... 11
C H AP TER 3
Key Findings ..... 25
- Route Comparison ..... 25
Figures and Tables
Figure 1: FY 2010 Surveyed Routes ..... 5
Figure 2: SurveyMonkey Entry Form ..... 8
Table 1: Survey Penetration Based on Runs ..... 6
Table 2: Survey Penetration Based on Boards Surveyed ..... 7
Table 3: Survey Participation ..... 7
Table 4: Survey Weights ..... 9
Table 5: What time did you board this bus? ..... 12
Table 6: The place you have come from is ..... 12
Table 7: How did you get to this bus? ..... 13
Table 8: After getting off the bus, how will you get to your final destination? ..... 14
Table 9: The place you are going to is ..... 15
Table 10: Which of the following statements applies to you? ..... 16
Table 11: What type of ticket are you using for this trip? ..... 17
Table 12: How often do you use this bus route? ..... 18
Table 13: In the past year, has the service on this route ..... 19
Table 14: Gender ..... 19
Table 15: Age ..... 20
Table 16: Household size ..... 21
Table 17: How many in your household are employed? ..... 22
Table 18: How many cars are available in your household? ..... 23
Table 19: Annual household income. ..... 24
Table 20: Mean Household Demographics by Surveyed Route ..... 25
Table 21: 2009 Federal Poverty Levels by Family Size ..... 26
Table 22: Household Income Reported by Household Size. ..... 27
Appendices
APPENDIX A
NJ Transit Bus Survey Instruments ..... A-1
- Camden County Survey Instrument ..... A-1
- Spanish Language Camden County Survey Instrument ..... A-3
- NJT Route 551 Survey Instrument ..... A-5


## Executive Summary

In fiscal year 2007, New Jersey Transit (NJ Transit) sought to update bus transit surveys that had been completed a number of years earlier. NJ Transit requested, through DVRPC's Regional Transit Advisory Committee, a comprehensive series of bus and station area surveys to update the data in the DVRPC region. NJ Transit requested these transit surveys to gather data about the riders on its rail and bus lines. Since it has been several years since the last survey, NJ Transit wanted to get "reacquainted" with its riders. From this need, an updated demographic profile of its rail and bus service will be created. This survey will also help with planning and modeling of bus rapid transit in southern New Jersey.

The Camden County Bus Survey was carried out on April 30 through May 1, 2010, on NJ Transit Routes 317, 403, 404, 405, and 407 in NJ Transit's southern division. NJ Transit's Route 551 was surveyed on March 2, 2010, at the Atlantic City bus terminal and the Avandale Park and Ride. This study used mailback surveys distributed on board buses in Camden County, New Jersey, to gather information regarding passenger demographics, satisfaction, and travel means, and to determine frequency and purpose of use.

Surveyors distributed 2,545 mailback surveys during this study. This represented approximately 35 percent of riders boarding the bus during the survey period. There were 1,099 usable surveys returned, or approximately 43 percent of surveys distributed. On the days surveyed, 7,170 riders boarded the bus, and 15 percent of those boards returned a useable survey. The returned surveys were entered using SurveyMonkey, an online survey service. They were then cleaned and analyzed. NJ Transit, for whom this work was completed, required that the results be weighted by bus route and time of day: either A.M. Peak or Off Peak.

The first chapter of this report outlines the method and conduct of this survey. The second chapter provides summary results and a route-by-route comparison of selected questions. The third chapter provides some insight and key findings from the survey.

## Survey Conduct

## Introduction

In fiscal year 2007, New Jersey Transit (NJ Transit) sought to update bus transit surveys that had been completed a number of years earlier. NJ Transit requested, through DVRPC's Regional Transit Advisory Committee, a comprehensive series of bus and station area surveys to update the data in the DVRPC region. NJ Transit assisted in the design and conduct of these surveys, and also provided technical assistance in processing the results. The first transit survey, NJ Transit Rail Customer Survey (DVRPC publication number 08064), was conducted at the Trenton and Hamilton stations during spring 2008. The second transit survey, NJ Transit South Jersey Bus Survey (DVRPC publication number 08065), was conducted in fall 2008. A third survey, NJ Transit Mercer County Bus Survey (DVRPC publication number 09052), was conducted in winter and spring 2009.

The fourth of these requested transit surveys, The Camden County Bus Survey, was carried out on April 30 through May 1, 2010, on NJ Transit Routes 317, 403, 404, 405, and 407 in NJ Transit's southern division. NJ Transit Route 551 was surveyed on March 2, 2010, at the Atlantic City bus terminal and the Avandale Park and Ride. This study used mailback surveys distributed on board buses in Camden and Burlington counties to gather information regarding passenger demographics, satisfaction, and travel means, and to determine frequency and purpose of use. Passengers were encouraged to complete the survey and place it in a mailbox. However, if passengers completed the survey on board, they could hand them back to the surveyor.

NJ Transit requested these transit surveys to gather data about the riders on its rail and bus lines. Since it has been several years since the last survey, NJ Transit wanted to get "reacquainted" with its riders. From this need, an updated demographic profile of its rail and bus service will be created. This survey will also help with planning and modeling of bus rapid transit in southern New Jersey.

## Route Description

NJ Transit routes 403, 404, and 405 are intracounty bus routes through Camden County, New Jersey. NJ Transit route 317 runs from Asbury Park, Monmouth County, New Jersey, to

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Because of this length, the route was only surveyed from Browns Mills, Burlington County, New Jersey, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. NJ Transit Route 407 runs from the Moorestown Mall in Burlington County, New Jersey, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. All surveyed NJ Transit routes pass through the Walter Rand Transportation Center in Camden, New Jersey.

## NJ Transit Route 317 (ASBURY PARK - PHILADELPHIA)

Philadelphia, Camden, Cherry Hill, Moorestown, Mt. Laurel, Mt. Holly, Pemberton, Burlington County College, Browns Mills, Fort Dix, McGuire AFB, Wrightstown, Cassville, Lakewood, Brick, Point Pleasant Beach, Belmar, Asbury Park

## NJ Transit Route 403 (TURNERSVILLE - LINDENWOLD PATCO - CAMDEN)

Turnersville, Erial, Camden County College, Pine Hill, Gloucester, Lindenwold PATCO, Voorhees Town Center, Haddon Heights, Audubon, Barrington, Collingswood, Camden.

## NJ Transit Route 404 (CHERRY HILL MALL - PHILADELPHIA)

Cherry Hill Mall, Pennsauken, Merchantville, Camden, Philadelphia.

NJ Transit Route 405 (CHERRY HILL MALL - KINGSTON ESTATES - PHILADELPHIA)
Cherry Hill Mall, Cherry Hill, Merchantville, Pennsauken, Camden, Philadelphia.

## NJ Transit Route 407 (MOORESTOWN MALL - PHILADELPHIA

Moorestown Mall, East Gate Square, East Gate Corporate Center, Moorestown, Maple Shade, Merchantville, Pennsauken, Camden, Philadelphia.

## NJ Transit Route 551 (ATLANTIC CITY - PHILADELPHIA)

Philadelphia (Greyhound Bus Terminal), Camden, Sicklerville (Avandale Park/Ride), Atlantic City.

These routes are illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1: FY 2010 Surveyed Routes


## Survey Method

The goal of this project was to survey the entirety of each route as it crossed through Camden County, and not just a particular stop or segment. The intent of the project was to survey as many riders on the routes as possible; as such, this required a surveyor to be on board distributing surveys for the entire length of a bus route. Since it was not possible to survey each bus route for the entire day, a sampling frame needed to be established. A sampling frame is the list or record from which a sample is derived. For this survey, the sampling frame is the number of bus runs in a given day. Using the number of runs for a given route to determine sample size helps to ensure that an adequate sample of riders is captured and allows for an efficient use of resources. The assumption is if one surveys 31 percent of a route's runs, as was done with NJ Transit Route 405 , then one will sample approximately 31 percent of that route's riders.

Table 1: Survey Penetration Based on Runs

| Route | Total Runs | Runs <br> Surveyed | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 317 | 19 | 12 | $63 \%$ |
| 403 | 80 | 22 | $28 \%$ |
| 404 | 72 | 21 | $29 \%$ |
| 405 | 45 | 14 | $31 \%$ |
| 407 | 65 | 21 | $32 \%$ |
| TOTAL | 532 | 173 | $33 \%$ |

NJ Transit, for whom this work was done, required that approximately onethird of runs be surveyed. Over all, it was possible to survey approximately one-third of all runs as requested. Individually, some routes had slightly less than one-third--the route 403 was surveyed at 28 percent, while the route 317 was surveyed at a significantly higher 63 percent.

## Source: 2010 DVRPC

NJ Transit Route 551 operates differently than the other routes in the study, and a different sampling frame was used. Since this route only has four possible stops, it was felt that surveying the route inbound to Camden at the first two stops, Atlantic City and Avandale, was the best approach. For the Route 551, NJ Transit staff distributed surveys in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and DVRPC staff distributed surveys at the Avandale Park and Ride, and also collected completed surveys at the Walter Rand Transportation Center in Camden, New Jersey, and at the Philadelphia Greyhound Terminal in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In the past two bus surveys, a large population of Latino/Hispanic riders was observed. Many of these riders were reluctant to participate, with many indicating that language was a major barrier to their participation. For this survey, 250 surveys were printed in Spanish and distributed evenly along the Routes $317,403,404,405$, and 407. Out of the 250 Spanish surveys printed, 63 were distributed, with 26 surveys returned completed.

Survey penetration is the percentage of surveys distributed (i.e., physically placed into the hands of riders), and is defined as the number of distributed surveys divided by the number of boards. Table 2 highlights the survey penetration by the approximate rider boards for the survey period on these runs. This is a measure of the percentage of riders that actually received a survey on the runs sampled on a particular route.

Table 2: Survey Penetration Based on Boards Surveyed

| Route | Boards | Surveys <br> Distributed | Penetration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 317 | 389 | 321 | $83 \%$ |
| 403 | 2,406 | 637 | $26 \%$ |
| 404 | 1,435 | 437 | $30 \%$ |
| 405 | 769 | 264 | $34 \%$ |
| 407 | 1,058 | 286 | $27 \%$ |
| 551 | 1,113 | 600 | $54 \%$ |
| TOTAL | 7,170 | 2,545 | $35 \%$ |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

Table 3 details each route's corresponding return and participation rates. Return rate can be defined as the number of surveys returned divided by the number of surveys distributed. While penetration is a measure of how many riders received a survey, participation measures the number of riders actually partaking in the survey. This is defined as the number of returned surveys divided by the total boards.

On Route 404, for example, 222 out of the 437 distributed surveys were returned, for a return rate of 51 percent. In terms of participation, 222 riders returned a survey out of approximately 1,435 total riders, or approximately 15 percent of total riders participated in the survey. Participation rate is the most important factor in a survey because it is part of the validation of the results.

Table 3: Survey Participation

| Route | Boards | Surveys <br> Distributed | Surveys <br> Returned | Return Rate | Participation Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 317 | 389 | 321 | 167 | $52 \%$ | $43 \%$ |
| 403 | 2,406 | 637 | 282 | $44 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| 404 | 1,435 | 437 | 222 | $51 \%$ | $15 \%$ |
| 405 | 769 | 264 | 110 | $42 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| 407 | 1,058 | 286 | 117 | $41 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| 551 | 1,113 | 600 | 201 | $34 \%$ | $18 \%$ |
| TOTAL | 7,170 | 2,545 | 1,099 | $43 \%$ | $15 \%$ |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

## Data Entry and Summarization

Figure 2: SurveyMonkey Entry Form


Source: 2009 www.surveymonkey.com

Completed surveys were forwarded to DVRPC for entry and analysis. A total of 1,099 useable surveys from the six routes, approximately 15 percent of riders boarding during the survey period, were collected and entered using SurveyMonkey, an online survey service. This service was used to manually enter the collected surveys. SurveyMonkey was chosen as a collection/data entry method/service due to its ease of use and ability to have multiple staff entering data simultaneously.

The surveys were entered manually using SurveyMonkey's online data entry form, which replicated the paper survey to ease entry. A unique number was assigned to every survey, and that number was used as a unique identifier for each entered survey, thus preventing duplicate entries. After all of the surveys had been entered, the data was downloaded as an Excel spreadsheet for cleaning and analysis.

Survey data needed to be reviewed for errors and completeness. This was done to ensure the quality of the data set. Entries were reviewed for consistency. Spelling errors, entry errors, incomplete data, and nonsensical responses were removed. When a clean data set was finally arrived at, it was summarized at the route level and then by time of day.

Each survey asked for the time of day (hour, minute, and A.M. or P.M.) that the rider had boarded the bus, and all entered surveys were coded to one of two time periods for the day. Time of ridership was determined and then coded into the data. Surveys were coded as: A.M. Peak if the rider boarded the bus between 6 A.M. and 9 A.M., or Off Peak if the rider boarded between 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. Any surveys that had a time before the A.M. Peak and after 3 P.M. were also coded as Off Peak, as were any surveys that did not have a time entered.

NJ Transit, for whom this work was completed, required that the data then be weighted by time of day. Weighting the data adjusts for differences between the sample size and the actual ridership, permitting comparison with, and abstraction to, the data universe. The survey data needed to be weighted by the time of day-A.M. Peak and Off Peak.

Weights were determined by bus route average ridership per time period. Farebox data was requested and obtained for a two-week period corresponding to the dates of the survey--

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday for two consecutive weeks-for each of the bus routes surveyed. Total ridership was determined for each bus route for Off Peak and A.M. Peak for both inbound and outbound runs. This total ridership by time period was then averaged to determine normal, or expected, ridership per time period per bus route. Weights were determined by dividing the normalized ridership totals per time period by the total entered surveys per time period.

NJT Route 551 was weighted differently than the other five routes surveyed due to it operating more like a rail line with only four stops. Route 551 was surveyed at the first two inbound stops, Atlantic City and Avandale, and so weights were calculated using total boards for each of those stops. Again, farebox data was requested for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday for a twoweek period corresponding to the survey date. Total boards for each stop were determined and normalized. Normalized total boards for each of these two stops were divided by total surveys entered from each of these two stops to calculate each stop's respective weight. The weights for Atlantic City and Avandale are displayed in Table 4, Survey Weights, below.

Weighting attempts to factor sample data to reflect a 100 percent count. The smaller the weight, the larger the sample size, and conversely, the larger the weight, the smaller the sample size. A weight can never be less than one, as this would indicate that there were more surveys returned than there are people in the target population. Table 4, Survey Weights, details the weighting for each route.

Table 4: Survey Weights

| Route | A.M. Peak <br> Weight | Off Peak <br> Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 317 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| 403 | 5.8 | 10.6 |
| 404 | 4.1 | 9.0 |
| 405 | 8.0 | 6.7 |
| 407 | 9.2 | 9.0 |
|  | Avandale | Atlantic City |
|  | Weight | Weight |
| 551 | 4.5 | 6.7 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

Weighting can be used to gauge participation in a survey. On the Route 317, for example, the A.M. Peak Weight is 1.9 , indicating that nearly half of A.M. Peak riders for the 317 on the days surveyed returned a useable survey. Weighting can also be seen as the ratio of riders to returned surveys. Using the Route 317 as an example, a ratio of 1.7 to one exists; for every 1.7 riders, one useable survey was returned during the A.M. Peak.

## Survey Summary

## Route Summaries

This section is a summary of the weighted results from the NJ Transit Camden County Bus Survey. Respondents were asked a series of questions, including trip purpose, destination, means of travel to and from the bus route, and certain demographic questions, such as race and age. Selected questions from the survey are summarized below in both graphical and written means. Each selected question is a route-by-route comparison and summary of the responses.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add exactly to 100 percent.

Table 5: What time did you board this bus?

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Peak | 246 | 1,696 | 963 | 570 | 676 | 585 | 4,736 | 66 |
| A.M. Peak | 144 | 708 | 472 | 199 | 377 | 533 | 2,433 | 34 |
| Total | 390 | 2,404 | 1,435 | 769 | 1,054 | 1,119 | 7,169 | 100 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- Riders boarding the bus in the A.M. Peak (6 A.M. to 9 A.M.) accounted for a 34 percent share. There were approximately 2,433 riders who indicated that they boarded during this time period.
- Off-Peak riders accounted for a 66 percent share, with approximately 4,736 riders who indicated that they boarded the bus during this time period.

Table 6: The place you have come from is....

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 247 | 1,717 | 993 | 399 | 776 | 686 | 4,818 | 67 |
| Home | 61 | 175 | 132 | 122 | 116 | 272 | 878 | 12 |
| Other | 19 | 102 | 88 | 27 | 36 | 34 | 306 | 4 |
| Medical/Dental | 8 | 145 | 58 | 27 | 18 | 7 | 263 | 4 |
| Personal Business | 15 | 117 | 22 | 54 | 36 | 11 | 255 | 4 |
| Technical, College or University | 22 | 95 | 40 | 27 | 18 | 6 | 207 | 3 |
| Shopping | 5 | 42 | 67 | 67 | 18 | 5 | 204 | 3 |
| Casino | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 93 | 1 |
| School (K -12) | 0 | 11 | 26 | 13 | 27 | 0 | 77 | 1 |
| Social/Recreational | 8 | 0 | 9 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 1 |
| Answered Question | 386 | 2,404 | 1,435 | 762 | 1,045 | 1,114 | 7,144 | 100 |
| Skipped Question | 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 25 | 0 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- There were approximately 4,818 riders who indicated that they began this trip from home. This was the most popular response, with a 67 percent share of riders.
- The second most popular response was "Work," with approximately 878 riders who indicated that they began this trip from work, for a 12 percent share.
- Riders indicating that they began this trip from "Personal Business," "Other," and "Medical/Dental" each represent a four percent share, with approximately 255, 306, and 263 riders for each choice, respectively.
- Approximately 93 riders responded that they were coming from a casino, with a third these riders, 33 riders, indicating that they worked at a casino.

Table 7: How did you get to this bus?

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Walked | 204 | 1,985 | 1,175 | 533 | 854 | 313 | 5,064 | 71 |
| Another Bus | 56 | 266 | 127 | 100 | 73 | 195 | 818 | 11 |
| Drove a Car | 20 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 37 | 331 | 404 | 6 |
| SEPTA | 56 | 6 | 82 | 60 | 27 | 0 | 231 | 3 |
| Carpooled/Dropped Off | 21 | 39 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 99 | 181 | 3 |
| JITNEY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 113 | 2 |
| Other | 8 | 74 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 111 | 2 |
| RiverLINE | 8 | 6 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 0 | 99 | 1 |
| Taxi | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 40 | 1 |
| Bike | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 26 | 0 |
| NJT Train | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Casino Shuttle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Answered Question | 383 | 2,404 | 1,430 | 755 | 1,045 | 1,094 | 7,111 | 99 |
| Skipped Question | 7 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 25 | 58 | 1 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- Walking was the most popular mode by which riders reached the bus. Riders walking to the bus accounted for approximately 5,604 responses, for a 71 percent share.
- The next most popular mode for reaching the bus was by transferring from another bus. There were approximately 818 riders who indicated that they had transferred to the bus from another route.
- "Drove a Car" was the third most popular means of reaching the bus, with approximately 404 riders, or a six percent share.
- Those transferring from SEPTA accounted for approximately 231 riders, or three percent.

Table 8: After getting off the bus, how will you get to your final destination?

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Walked | 292 | 1,523 | 942 | 512 | 802 | 392 | 4,462 | 62 |
| Another Bus | 31 | 461 | 300 | 84 | 126 | 184 | 1,186 | 17 |
| SEPTA | 16 | 32 | 79 | 39 | 27 | 232 | 425 | 6 |
| Other | 10 | 240 | 26 | 8 | 36 | 35 | 355 | 5 |
| Drove a Car | 8 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 18 | 220 | 253 | 4 |
| RiverLINE | 3 | 87 | 44 | 23 | 0 | 28 | 184 | 3 |
| Carpooled/Dropped Off | 19 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 9 | 14 | 66 | 1 |
| NJT Train | 0 | 28 | 0 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 66 | 1 |
| Taxi | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Bike | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Answered Question | 383 | 2,387 | 1,412 | 686 | 1,036 | 1,119 | 7,023 | 98 |
| Skipped Question | 7 | 16 | 22 | 83 | 18 | 0 | 147 | 2 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- Walking was the most popular means of completing this trip after exiting the bus, with approximately 4,462 riders, or 62 percent, indicating that they would walk.
- Connecting with another NJ Transit bus was the next most popular means of travel after exiting the bus, with approximately 1,186 riders, or 17 percent, indicating that they would transfer to another bus.
- The other means of public transportation--the River LINE, NJ Transit Train, and SEPTA-used to complete the trip after exiting the bus combined for a ten percent share of riders. There were approximately 66 riders indicating that they would use an NJ Transit Train, 184 who indicated that they would use the River LINE, and approximately 425 riders who indicated that they would use SEPTA.
- Interestingly, five percent of riders indicated that they would use a car to complete this trip, either driving or as part of a carpool or being picked up/dropped off. There were approximately 253 riders who indicated that they would drive a car to finish their trips, and approximately 66 riders who indicated that they would use a carpool or be dropped off to complete their trips.

Table 9: The place you are going to is...

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Work | 160 | 1,080 | 553 | 213 | 408 | 439 | 2,852 | 40 |
| Home | 113 | 461 | 228 | 249 | 161 | 392 | 1,604 | 22 |
| Other | 33 | 216 | 142 | 75 | 63 | 71 | 600 | 8 |
| Personal Business | 28 | 189 | 124 | 21 | 90 | 32 | 484 | 7 |
| Shopping | 11 | 59 | 135 | 94 | 80 | 29 | 408 | 6 |
| Technical, College or University | 27 | 96 | 97 | 47 | 62 | 53 | 380 | 5 |
| Medical/Dental | 7 | 184 | 66 | 13 | 54 | 43 | 367 | 5 |
| School (K-12) | 0 | 33 | 51 | 28 | 63 | 11 | 186 | 3 |
| Social/Recreational | 10 | 43 | 8 | 21 | 36 | 49 | 168 | 2 |
| Answered Question | 388 | 2,360 | 1,403 | 762 | 1,018 | 1,119 | 7,050 | 98 |
| Skipped Question | 2 | 43 | 31 | 7 | 36 | 0 | 119 | 2 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- There were approximately 2,852 riders who indicated that they were traveling to work. This was the most popular response, accounting for a share of 40 percent.
- Riders traveling home accounted for a 22 percent share. There were approximately 1,604 riders who indicated this travel purpose.
* Riders indicating their travel purpose as being either "Personal Business" or "Other" combined for a share of 15 percent. There were approximately 484 riders indicating that "Personal Business" was their travel purpose and 408 riders who indicated that "Other" was their travel purpose, for a seven percent and an eight percent share, respectively.
- All other travel purposes combined for a 21 percent share.

Table 10: Which of the following statements applies to you?

|  | 317 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 407 | 551 | Total | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| I have no other way to travel, so I <br> use the bus. | 274 | 1,799 | 864 | 473 | 623 | 391 | 4,423 | 62 |
| I use the bus because it is the <br> best choice for me. | 81 | 494 | 462 | 226 | 296 | 690 | 2,249 | 31 |
| I usually use another type of <br> transportation. | 30 | 78 | 79 | 63 | 72 | 34 | 355 | 5 |
| Answered Question <br> Skipped Question | 386 | 2,371 | 1,404 | 762 | 991 | 1,114 | 7,028 | 98 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- The majority of riders, 62 percent, characterized themselves as having no other way to travel other than the bus. There were approximately 4,423 riders who responded, "I have no other way to travel."
- Riders who indicated that the bus was the best choice for them accounted for a 31 percent share, with approximately 2,249 who responded this way.
- Riders occasionally taking the bus accounted for a five percent share. There were approximately 355 riders who indicated that "I usually use another type of transportation."

Table 11: What type of ticket are you using for this trip?

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| One-way/Cash | 169 | 1,092 | 731 | 426 | 503 | 168 | 3,090 | 43 |
| Bus Monthly | 109 | 957 | 432 | 166 | 335 | 461 | 2,459 | 34 |
| Senior Citizen/Disability/Children | 31 | 238 | 169 | 47 | 117 | 99 | 701 | 10 |
| Round Trip | 25 | 55 | 44 | 51 | 18 | 206 | 399 | 6 |
| 10-trip/Multi-trip | 42 | 17 | 21 | 8 | 9 | 120 | 217 | 3 |
| Other | 12 | 6 | 13 | 37 | 9 | 0 | 77 | 1 |
| Rail Monthly | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 20 | 56 | 1 |
| Student Fare | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 9 | 7 | 36 | 1 |
| Discount Round Trip Excursion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 27 | 0 |
| Rail-other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Answered Question | 388 | 2,392 | 1,409 | 755 | 1,009 | 1,114 | 7,067 | 99 |
| Skipped Question | 2 | 12 | 25 | 13 | 45 | 5 | 102 | 1 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- Riders indicating that they used a "One-way/Cash" ticket for this trip accounted for a 43 percent share of riders. There were approximately 3,090 riders who indicated they used this type of ticket.
* Riders who used a "Bus Monthly" pass made up a 34 percent share of riders. There were approximately 2,459 riders who indicated that they used a "Bus Monthly" pass for their trips.
- There were approximately 701 riders who used a "Senior Citizen/Customer with disability/children" type of ticket, for a ten percent share.
* There were approximately 217 riders who indicated that they used a "10-trip/Multi-trip" type of ticket for this trip, accounting for a three percent share.
- "Discount Round Trip Excursion" and "Rail-other" were ticket options only available to riders of the Route 551. These two ticket options only combined for a three percent share of riders using the Route 551, and less than one percent of all riders in the survey.
- It is NJ Transit policy that riders with monthly rail passes can ride for free as long as the zones on the rail pass are equal to or greater than the bus zones traveled. There were approximately 56 riders who indicated using this ticket choice, 20 riders on the Route 551 and 27 riders on the Route 403, and nine riders on the Route 407. It should be noted that the 403 and 551 connect with NJ Transit rail service to Atlantic City and NJ Transit's River LINE service, and the 407 connects with NJ Transit's RiverLINE service.
- NJ Transit's 551 bus between Atlantic City, NJ and Philadelphia, PA mirrors, to an extent, the service provided by NJ Transit's Atlantic City Rail line. As a result, some riders may take the train in from Philadelphia and then because of greater frequency take the bus back to Philadelphia.

Table 12: How often do you use this bus route?

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5 Days a Week | 136 | 733 | 396 | 200 | 306 | 528 | 2,300 | 32 |
| 7 Days a Week | 46 | 757 | 493 | 212 | 288 | 65 | 1,861 | 26 |
| 6 Days a Week | 54 | 372 | 194 | 96 | 136 | 115 | 968 | 13 |
| 3-4 Days a Week | 57 | 299 | 170 | 123 | 144 | 127 | 919 | 13 |
| 1-2 Days a Week | 30 | 108 | 93 | 34 | 72 | 91 | 427 | 6 |
| 1-3 Days a Month | 20 | 59 | 35 | 43 | 54 | 121 | 332 | 5 |
| Less than 1 Day a Month | 25 | 42 | 13 | 40 | 9 | 47 | 177 | 2 |
| First Time Customer | 17 | 11 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 82 | 1 |
| Answered Question | 386 | 2,381 | 1,412 | 762 | 1,017 | 1,108 | 7,066 | 99 |
| Skipped Question | 5 | 22 | 22 | 7 | 36 | 11 | 103 | 1 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- Riders who indicated that they used this bus route five days per week accounted a 32 percent share. There were approximately 2,300 riders who indicated they used this bus route five days per week.
- There were approximately 1,861 riders who indicated that they used the bus every day of the week. This accounted for a 26 percent share.
- There were approximately 968 riders who indicated they used the bus nearly every day of the week (6 days per week), accounting for a 13 percent share.
* Riders who indicated that they were infrequent riders, from "1-3 days per month" to "Less than one day per month," had a combined share of seven percent. There were approximately 322 riders and 177 riders riding the bus "1-3 days per month" and "Less than one day per month," respectively.
- There were approximately 82 riders who indicated that they were first-time customers, accounting for a one percent share.
- Riders using the bus five days or more a week accounted for 71 percent of riders. Where as table 11 shows that most of the riders are purchasing a one way/cash ticket, this is likely due to the amount of riders using the bus less than five days a week. When looking at just frequent riders, those riding five or more days a week, nearly half are using a monthly pass, with the other half using a one way/cash ticket.

Table 13: In the past year, has the service on this route...

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Remained the Same | 148 | 870 | 483 | 295 | 432 | 584 | 2,811 | 39 |
| Improved | 80 | 657 | 395 | 199 | 198 | 205 | 1,734 | 24 |
| Somewhat Improved | 77 | 481 | 297 | 139 | 191 | 168 | 1,353 | 19 |
| Somewhat Declined | 15 | 230 | 138 | 29 | 107 | 98 | 617 | 9 |
| Not Applicable | 61 | 54 | 53 | 49 | 45 | 53 | 316 | 4 |
| Declined | 0 | 83 | 25 | 35 | 18 | 6 | 167 | 2 |
| Answered Question | 380 | 2,375 | 1,391 | 747 | 991 | 1,114 | 6,998 | 98 |
| Skipped Question | 10 | 29 | 43 | 21 | 63 | 5 | 171 | 2 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- For a large number of riders, 39 percent, the service had remained the same in the past year. There were approximately 2,811 riders who indicated this.
- There were approximately 1,734 riders who indicated that they felt service had improved over the past year.
- Approximately 167 riders, for a two percent share, felt that service had declined over the past year.

Table 14: Gender

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 195 | 1,393 | 799 | 467 | 569 | 605 | 4,027 | 56 |
| Female | 184 | 913 | 570 | 302 | 450 | 481 | 2,900 | 40 |
| Male | 379 | 2,306 | 1,369 | 768 | 1,018 | 1,086 | 6,927 | 97 |
| Answered Question | 11 | 97 | 65 | 0 | 36 | 32 | 242 | 3 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

* Over half of all riders indicated that they were female, for a 56 percent share. There were approximately 4,027 female riders.
- There were approximately 2,900 male riders, accounting for a 40 percent share.
- There were approximately 242 riders who failed to indicate any gender.

Table 15: Age

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\mathbf{4}-54$ | 87 | 604 | 318 | 135 | 244 | 393 | 1,779 |
| $24-34$ | 69 | 502 | 287 | 212 | 271 | 116 | 1,455 | 20 |
| $35-44$ | 86 | 499 | 257 | 103 | 163 | 233 | 1,340 | 19 |
| $18-24$ | 95 | 337 | 261 | 143 | 198 | 64 | 1,097 | 15 |
| 62 or Older | 24 | 229 | 137 | 56 | 98 | 117 | 660 | 9 |
| $55-61$ | 21 | 201 | 123 | 57 | 36 | 159 | 596 | 8 |
| Under 18 | 8 | 22 | 43 | 48 | 18 | 0 | 140 | 2 |
| Answered Question | 388 | 2,392 | 1,426 | 755 | 1,027 | 1,081 | 7,068 | 99 |
| Skipped Question | 2 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 27 | 38 | 101 | 1 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- One-quarter of riders indicated that they were in the 45-to-54-years-old category. There were approximately 1,779 riders who indicated that they were between the ages of 45 and 54 , for an approximate 25 percent share.
- There were an almost equal number of riders who indicated that they were between the ages of 25 and 34 as had indicated that they were between the ages 35 and 44 . There were approximately 1,455 riders who indicated that they were between the ages of 25 and 34 , for a 20 percent share. Riders who indicated that they were between the ages of 35 and 44 also accounted for a 19 percent share, with approximately 1,340 riders indicating this age range.
- There were approximately 660 riders, for a nine percent share, who indicated that they were 62 years old or older.
* "Under 18 years old" accounted for the smallest share of riders, with a share of two percent.
- It should be noted that generally riders under the age of 18 are not surveyed. When encountering a rider with young children, the survey agent only hands a survey to the adult, or adults. It can be difficult to determine age, which may explain why there are so few riders reporting an age that is under 18 years old.

Table 16: Household size

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | $\mathbf{\%}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Two | 100 | 772 | 316 | 202 | 226 | 324 | 1,940 | 27 |
| Three | 68 | 479 | 353 | 203 | 280 | 163 | 1,546 | 22 |
| Four | 53 | 370 | 295 | 147 | 144 | 247 | 1,256 | 18 |
| One | 87 | 460 | 210 | 104 | 207 | 181 | 1,249 | 17 |
| Five or More | 70 | 306 | 238 | 99 | 161 | 177 | 1,051 | 15 |
| Answered Question | 378 | 2,387 | 1,412 | 755 | 1,018 | 1,092 | 7,043 | 98 |
| Skipped Question | 12 | 16 | 22 | 13 | 36 | 27 | 126 | 2 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- "Two" and "Three" person households accounted for half of all riders. There were approximately 1,940 riders who indicated that they were members of a "Two" person household. There were approximately 1,546 riders who indicated that they were a member of a "Three" person household.
* "Four" and "One" person households accounted for nearly an equal number of riders. There were approximately 1,256 riders who indicated that they were part of a "Four" person household, for an 18 percent share. Riders who indicated that they were a member of a "One" person household accounted for approximately 1,249 respondents, or a 17 percent share.
* Households of "Five or More" persons had the smallest share of riders, with 15 percent. There were approximately 1,051 riders who indicated that they were a member of a household with "Five or more" persons.

Table 17: How many in your household are employed?

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 121 | 1,021 | 448 | 286 | 362 | 346 | 2,584 | 36 |
| One | 97 | 625 | 342 | 209 | 252 | 457 | 1,981 | 28 |
| Two | 63 | 460 | 332 | 126 | 162 | 102 | 1,243 | 17 |
| None | 66 | 126 | 210 | 98 | 162 | 100 | 762 | 11 |
| Three | 23 | 88 | 42 | 8 | 45 | 26 | 231 | 3 |
| Four | 5 | 28 | 21 | 20 | 27 | 38 | 139 | 2 |
| Five or More | 375 | 2,349 | 1,394 | 746 | 1,009 | 1,067 | 6,940 | 97 |
| Answered Question | 15 | 55 | 40 | 23 | 45 | 52 | 229 | 3 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- Riders from households with one person employed accounted for a 36 percent share of total riders. There were approximately 2,584 riders who indicated that they were from a household with one person employed.
- There were approximately 1,981 riders who indicated that they were from a household with two persons employed, for a 28 percent share.
- Riders who indicated that there were no employed persons in their household accounted for a 17 percent share of total riders. There were approximately 1,243 riders who indicated that they were from a household with no employed persons.
- Households with "Five or more" persons employed had the smallest share, with approximately 139 riders, or two percent.

Table 18: How many cars are available in your household?

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 170 | 1,535 | 709 | 384 | 578 | 280 | 3,655 | 51 |
| None | 109 | 633 | 352 | 243 | 253 | 356 | 1,946 | 27 |
| One | 75 | 160 | 236 | 77 | 134 | 299 | 981 | 14 |
| Two | 16 | 33 | 69 | 29 | 45 | 108 | 299 | 4 |
| Three | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 31 | 41 | 1 |
| Five or More | 5 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 0 |
| Four | 377 | 2,366 | 1,370 | 740 | 1,009 | 1,078 | 6,941 | 97 |
| Answered Question | 13 | 38 | 65 | 28 | 44 | 40 | 228 | 3 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- Over half of all riders indicated that they had no vehicle available in their households. There were approximately 3,655 riders who indicated that they had no vehicles available, for a 51 percent share.
- Riders who indicated that they had one vehicle available in their households accounted for a 27 percent share of total riders. There were approximately 1,946 riders who indicated that they had one vehicle available in their households.
* Two-vehicle, three-vehicle, and five-or-more-vehicle households combined for a 19 percent share of total riders. There were approximately 981 riders who indicated two vehicles available, approximately 299 riders who indicated three vehicles available, and approximately 41 riders who indicated five or more vehicles available in their respective households.
- There were only 19 riders who indicated that there were four vehicles available in their household.

Table 19: Annual household income

|  | $\mathbf{3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 1}$ | Total | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Under $\$ 15,000$ | 89 | 820 | 488 | 255 | 307 | 107 | 2,066 | 29 |
| $\$ 15,000-\$ 24,999$ | 70 | 571 | 359 | 128 | 181 | 153 | 1,462 | 20 |
| $\$ 25,000-\$ 34,999$ | 51 | 349 | 140 | 156 | 153 | 135 | 984 | 14 |
| $\$ 35,000-\$ 49,999$ | 49 | 276 | 156 | 55 | 108 | 144 | 787 | 11 |
| $\$ 50,000-\$ 74,999$ | 65 | 144 | 118 | 41 | 108 | 209 | 685 | 10 |
| $\$ 75,000-\$ 99,999$ | 13 | 39 | 40 | 13 | 63 | 102 | 270 | 4 |
| $\$ 100,000-\$ 149,999$ | 15 | 0 | 21 | 8 | 18 | 124 | 186 | 3 |
| $\$ 150,000$ and Over | 10 | 21 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 25 | 75 | 1 |
| Answered Question | 361 | 2,219 | 1,326 | 672 | 938 | 999 | 6,515 | 91 |
| Skipped Question | 29 | 184 | 109 | 96 | 116 | 119 | 654 | 9 |

Source: 2010 DVRPC

- The question asking for annual household income had the fewest responses in the survey. Nine percent of respondents skipped this question, likely on account of the private or personal nature of the information.
- Riders who indicated an annual household income under \$15,000 accounted for 29 percent of total riders. There were approximately 2,066 riders who indicated an annual household income under \$15,000.
- Riders who indicated an annual household income between \$15,000 and \$35,000 accounted for a 34 percent share of total respondents. There were approximately 1,462 riders who reported an annual household income between $\$ 15,000$ and $\$ 24,999$, for a 20 percent share. There were approximately 984 riders who reported an annual household income between $\$ 25,000$ and $\$ 34,999$, for a 14 percent share.
- There were approximately 75 riders who reported an annual household income over $\$ 150,000$, for a one percent.


## Key Findings

## Route Comparison

To help place the results of the survey in context, a comparison of some of the demographic characteristics across routes, and to Burlington and Camden counties, is useful. Table 20 displays the mean cars per household, workers per household, household size, age, and household income for the surveyed routes and for Camden and Burlington counties. The following values were derived from the survey responses for each route surveyed and from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data for Camden and Burlington counties. The mean household demographics are only approximations; they were calculated in accordance with NJ Transit's formula and method. The survey participants were given a range of ages, household incomes, household sizes, and cars available to choose from. Table 20 summarizes survey results using the midpoint value for the appropriate mean range of a given category. By comparing the routes to each other and to the county at large, a picture of the socioeconomic conditions of the ridership is apparent.

Table 20: Mean Household Demographics by Surveyed Route

| Route \# | Cars per <br> Household | Workers per <br> Household | Household <br> Size | Age | Household <br> Income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 317 | 0.89 | 1.67 | 2.78 | 38 | $\$ 41,152$ |
| 403 | 0.45 | 1.33 | 2.70 | 41 | $\$ 26,822$ |
| 404 | 0.76 | 1.45 | 3.02 | 40 | $\$ 28,741$ |
| 405 | 0.70 | 1.51 | 2.91 | 37 | $\$ 29,710$ |
| 407 | 0.64 | 1.64 | 2.82 | 39 | $\$ 33,007$ |
| 551 | 1.34 | 1.73 | 2.92 | 47 | $\$ 56,394$ |
| Average | $1.16 \dagger$ | $1.34 \dagger$ | 2.84 | 41 | $\$ 33,731$ |
| Burlington <br> County $^{\dagger}$ | $1.01^{\dagger}$ | $1.30^{\dagger}$ | $2.64^{\dagger}$ | $37^{\dagger}$ * | $\$ 75,676^{\dagger}$ |
| Camden <br> County $^{\dagger}$ |  |  |  | $\$ 77,126^{\dagger}$ |  |

Source: DVRPC 2010; (†) US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2008 estimates.
(*) Median age.
Table 20 shows that the average household had less than one available car, with 0.73 cars per household. This is consistent with the findings displayed in Table 18 on page 22, which indicate
that approximately 51 percent of riders reported having no access to a vehicle in their household. This is also consistent with the survey findings in Table 10 on page 15, where approximately 62 percent of riders reported that they had no other means of traveling but the bus.

The average numbers of workers per household and average household size of surveyed riders tend to be higher than the averages for Burlington and Camden counties. Households of surveyed riders average 1.50 workers and 2.84 persons, while Camden County households average 1.30 workers and 2.64 persons, and Burlington County households average 1.34 workers and 2.63 persons.

The average age for a rider of the bus routes surveyed is 41 years old. This is a few years older than the county-wide median age reported by the Census Bureau: 37 years of age for Camden County and 38 years of age for Burlington County. NJT Routes 317, 405, and 407 are the closest to the county median ages. NJT Route 551 has the oldest riders of the routes surveyed, with an average age of 47 years.

Average household income for Camden and Burlington counties is \$77,126 and \$75,676, respectively. That is more than twice the average household income reported in this survey, which is $\$ 33,731$. The federal government defines poverty as a ratio of family size to household income, as shown in Table 21. Many means-tested programs use these poverty guidelines or a percentage multiple of them as a measure of eligibility. In this survey, participants were asked for their household size. If household size is used as a proxy for family size, the average household income from this survey can be compared to the federal poverty levels by family size.

Table 21: 2009 Federal Poverty Levels by Family Size

| Size of family unit | 2009 Household income <br> for 48 contiguous states <br> and DC |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\$ 10,830$ |
| 2 | $\$ 14,570$ |
| 3 | $\$ 18,310$ |
| 4 | $\$ 22,050$ |
| 5 | $\$ 25,790$ |
| Each Additional Person: | $\$ 3,740$ |

Source: Federal Register, Vol. 74, No. 14, January 23
The estimated average household size for the surveyed bus riders is 2.84 . For simplicity of comparison to federal poverty level, this is rounded up to three persons. The federal poverty level (FPL) household income for a family of three is $\$ 18,310$. The estimated average household income for riders surveyed is $\$ 33,731$. None of the routes surveyed have an estimated average household income below the FPL for an average household size of three. However, these FPL numbers are designated as standards for all 48 contiguous states and D.C., and do not reflect regional differences in cost of living. The estimated average household income for all routes surveyed $(\$ 33,731)$ is $\$ 15,421$ above the FPL for a family of three $(\$ 18,310)$, or 184 percent of the FPL for a family of three.

There are two routes with an average income higher than the survey average. NJT Route 317, with an average household income of $\$ 41,152$, which is $\$ 7,421$ above the survey average, is more than 200 percent FPL. NJT Route 403, with the lowest average household income of the bus routes surveyed, $\$ 26,822$, which is $\$ 6,909$ lower than the survey average, is approximately 146 percent FPL (46 percent higher than FPL) for a household of three.

Table 22 displays the number of riders reporting household income according to surveyed household size. In this manner, the total number of households reporting an income below the FPL is highlighted in orange.

Table 22: Household Income Reported by Household Size

| Household Size | Household Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \end{aligned}$ | \$15,000 <br> \$24,999 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25,000 \\ -\quad \\ \$ 34,999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 35,000 \\ -\overline{9}, 999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ - \\ \$ 74,999 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 75,000$ <br> \$99,999 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ - \\ \$ 149,999 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 150,000$ <br> and Over |
| 1 | 353 | 322 | 130 | 145 | 115 | 37 |  | 8 |
| 2 | 570 | 426 | 300 | 236 | 194 | 52 | 52 | 18 |
| 3 | 515 | 277 | 236 | 140 | 137 | 75 | 42 | 15 |
| 4 | 361 | 234 | 175 | 145 | 139 | 30 | 50 | 17 |
| 5 | 253 | 194 | 123 | 121 | 98 | 69 | 42 | 17 |
| Total | 2,066 | 1,462 | 984 | 787 | 685 | 270 | 186 | 75 |

Summarizing by averages smoothes the data by eliminating highs and lows, though average numbers may be skewed by either exceptionally high or low data points. With regard to households and poverty, none of the surveyed bus routes report an average income at or below the FPL. However, there are an estimated 2,771 households that reported an income at or below the FPL for their respective household sizes. This accounts for 38 percent of all households in the survey. The orange shaded area in Table 22 represents the number of households that reported an income at or below the FPL for that respective household size.

Taken together, this suggests a number of observations:

Mean household income by route does not actually describe field observations of riders.

- Federally derived FPL numbers by family size are set very low, providing a poor benchmark of comparison with survey responses.
- Cross-tabulated survey responses (household income by household size) reveal over one-third of riders are at or below the FPL, and conceivably more if the preceding point is accepted.

APPENDIX A

## NJ Transit Bus Survey Instruments

## Camden Country Survey Instrument




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 10. The place you are going to is... (CHOose ONE ONLY) } \\
& \text { O Home } \\
& \text { O Work } \\
& \text { O School (K-12) } \\
& \text { O Technical, College or University } \\
& \\
& \text { 11. If this service was unavailable, how would you travel to your } \\
& \text { destination? (PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY) } \\
& \text { ○ Social/Recreational } \\
& \text { O Other }
\end{aligned}
$$


19. Cuál es su edad?


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 25. ¿Cuántos automóviles hay actualmente disponibles en su hogar? } \\
& \begin{array}{lll}
\text { O Ninguno } & \text { O Dos } & \text { O Cuatro } \\
\text { O Uno } & \text { O Tres } & \text { ○ Cinco o más }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$



[^0] Sus comentarios son importantes para nosotros. Si tiene comentarios especificos, envienos
un correo electrónico desde nuestro sitio web en www.njtransit.com , Gracias por su ayuda!
10. El lugar a donde usted está yendo es... (ELIJA UNA SOLAMENTE)


| 10. El lugar a donde usted está yendo es... (ELIJA UNA SOLAMENTE) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| ○ Hogar | ○ Compras |
| ○ Trabajo | ○ Médico/Dentista |
| ○ Escuela (K-12) | ○ Negocio Personal |
| ○ Escuela Técnica, de Educación | ○ Social/Recreativo |
| Superior o Universidad | ○ Otro |

[^1]-
12. ¿Cuál de las siguientes afirmaciones se aplica a usted?

- Uso el autobús porque es la mejor opción para mí, aunque existen otros medios con los queque puedo viajar.
- Normalmente uso otro tipo de transpo
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ○ De Ida/Efectivo } & \circ \text { O } 10 \text {-viajes/Múltiples Viajes } \\ \circ \text { O Ida y Vuelta } & \circ \text { Boleto de Estudiante }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\circ & \text { Autobús Mensual } \\ \circ \text { O Ciudadano de la Tercera Edad/Discapacitado/Niño }\end{array}$
- Tren Mensual OOtro

14. ¿Con qué frecuencia utiliza esta ruta de autobús? (EIIAUUNA SOLAMENTE) | $\circ 7$ dias/semana | $\circ$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | $1-2$ dias/semana |
| 06 dias/semana | $\circ$ |

$\circ 5$ dias/semana $\quad \circ$ Menos de un dia/mes
○ 3-4 dias/semana ○ Usuario por primera vez
¿Por cuánto tiempo ha usado esta ruta? (EUJAUU
15. ¿Por cuánto tiempo ha usado esta ruta? (ELJAUNA SOLAMENTE) $\begin{array}{ll}- \text { Menos de } 6 \text { meses } & \circ 2 \text { a } 5 \text { años } \\ \circ & 5 \text { a } 10 \text { años }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\circ 6 \text { meses a } 1 \text { año } & \circ 5 \mathrm{a} 10 \text { años } \\ \circ 1 \mathrm{a} 2 \text { años } & \circ 10 \text { años o más }\end{array}$
16. Por favor calif


| $\overline{\text { Calle de/ Domicilio O Intersección de Calles O Ubicacióm }}$ |
| :--- |
| Ciudad/Localidad |
| ¿Dónde bajará de este autobús? |
| (POR FAVOR ESCRIBA CON CLARIDAD EN LETRA DE IMPRENTA) |
| Calle del Domicilio O Intersección de Calles O Ubicacióm | | Ciudad/Localidad |
| :--- |
| Después de bajarse de este autobús, ¿Cómo llegará a su destino |
| final? (ELIJA SÓLO EL MEDIO PRINCIPAL) |
| O Camina Solamente |
| O Conduce un Vehículo |
| O Viaje en Coche Compartido/Lo Dejarán |
| O Otro Autobús (Por Favor Especifique la Ruta) |
| O RiverLINE |
| O Tren NJT (Por Favor Especifique Estación en la Que Subió) |
| O SEPTA (Por Favor Especifique) |
| O Bicicleta |
| O Taxi |
| O Otro (Por Favor Especifique) |

$\infty$
9. ¿Cuál es la dirección del lugar a donde usted va, es decir su destino
final? (POR FAVOR ESCRIBA CON CLARIDAD EN LETRADE IMPRENA)

## NJT Route 551 Survey Instrument


18. Are you... O Male O Female


- Under 18 years 20. Are you 20. Are you... (CHOOSE ONE ONLY)
o White Are you... (CHOOSE ONE ONLY)
O White
O Black


23. How many people are living in your household, including yourself? ○ One ○ Two ○ Three ○ Four ○ Five or more
24. How many people in your household are currently employed?
o None
o One $\begin{array}{ll}\text { O None } & \text { O Two } \\ \text { O One } & \text { O Three }\end{array}$

25

## O One O Three O Five or more

25. How many cars are curre
Your comments are important to us. If you have specific comments, please,
e-mail us from our website at www.njtransit.com. Thank you for your help!
Street Addr
Please be assured your responses will be kept confidential
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| Publication Title: | NJ Transit Camden County Bus Survey |
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| Abstract: | A summary of the 2010 customer survey of NJ Transit's Routes 317, 403, 404, 405, 407, and 551 in Camden and Burlington counties. <br> The Route 551 runs between Atlantic City, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This survey will be used to update NJ Transit's demographic profiles and their travel demand models. They will also assist in the planning of Bus Rapid Transit through southern New Jersey. |
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